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TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem written daily
for The Washington Herald.

SOLITUDE.

Black solitude? Ah no—there's no such thing
For him whose spirit's truly on the wing.
Alone in desert wild there still would be
For him a store of goodly company.
The sun, the stars, the moon, the heavens high,
The memories of happy days gone by;
The visions rare of prizes yet unwon;
Ambitious hopes of fine deeds to be done;
The fables of the past, the heroes rare,
Those giant souls whose joyance was to dare;
The wonders of creation in plain sight;
The glories of the morning and the night—
Black solitude indeed! 'Tis not for me
With mind to dream, and inner eye to see!

(Copyright, 1915.)

If Holt is really Muenster his letter to the
Kaiser signed "affectionately yours" is more
readily explainable.

A snake hunter in New Jersey was bitten by a
copperhead on Sunday. The motives of a man who
goes snake hunting in New Jersey on Sunday are
at least open to suspicion.

William Watson's "Woman With the Serpent's
Tongue" is going to be married, suggesting that
some one believes William was merely availing
himself of poetic license.

The prediction of a \$10,000,000 deficit in the
Postoffice Department is slightly shocking in view
of the fact that the administration was not long
ago boasting of a surplus. To what figures will
the deficit grow if the department is compelled to
pay the railroads a fair rate for carrying the parcel
post?

If three things can beat five Greeks, what would
be the chance of two bats beating one Chinaman
at a game of fantan. The above problem sug-
gested itself by the fact, that on Sunday morn-
ing three things beat five Greeks, by making use
of an automobile, for which two police had been
hunting for four hours through fifty streets, and
rapidly took \$180 from a quick lunch in the heart
of the city. The things escaped Q. E. D. And
still they say there is no money in the quick lunch
business.

In the past six months the New York authori-
ties have taken about \$500,000 worth of morphine,
heroin, cocaine and opium derivatives from viola-
tors of the law. An effort is to be made to have
the law amended so that drugs so seized may be
given to the city hospitals for legitimate use.
There is no reason why these contraband drugs
should be destroyed, and this method of making
practical use of them and saving the city money
ought to commend itself to the lawmakers who
are complaining of the extravagance in the
Metropolis.

The game of double zero once had its head-
quarters at a certain number on East Forty-
fourth street, New York City, and was presided
over by the late lamented Richard Canfield. Be-
ing near Delmonico's it became a very popular
and a very profitable amusement—for Mr. Can-
field. The game of O. O., which takes its name
from that weird phantom of the imagination
known as Oliver Osborne, is now being played in
one of the New York City courts, where the en-
trance is free, and the landlord is generous. As
to the abstract or concrete the odds are thirty-
eight to thirty-six. What is it, Osborne or Os-
borne? We don't want to win; we simply have
a sad feeling about that fine lot of clothing going
to waste.

We learn with much surprise—very much sur-
prise—that Evelyn is coming down from the con-
fines of Canada to be a witness for the State
against the long-suffering Harry. New York is
getting ready for the star performance of what
has been a record-breaking show. The stage is
set for all the talents. Harry will be there,
Evelyn will be there, Pomponio, whoever he is,
may be there; Jack will be about there, the ladies
will be there, Dan O'Reilly will be about fifty
miles from there. It is rumored that one of the
furors has threatened to break up the show be-
cause of moral compunctions against listening to
the testimony of Evelyn. This is absurd, as many
jurors have listened to it before and kept awake.
We are pondering over in our own mind the real
value of this court-staged performance, and its
effects on future acting in movies and vaudeville.
Why Evelyn would come all the way from an
Adirondack camp out of pure love for the State
or out of pure hate for Harry, is a problem the
ordinary mugwump can't solve, and the only con-
clusion he can arrive at, is that some plutocratic
Hammerstein has raised the ante, to provide for
a comfortable existence, provided Harry is again
relegated to the seclusion of a prison cell, to
await a second chance to visit his friends up in
New Hampshire. If Evelyn commanded 3,000 in
London, and 3,000 in New York, she certainly
ought to get 5,000 in Chicago, after relieving her
soul of the long pent-up anguish. But just think
of it, and we mention this for the benefit of the
egal fraternity, a wife is going to give testimony
against her husband, and without his consent. Is
Harry worth saving?

Freedom of Speech.

The man who tried to assassinate Mr. Morgan
and confessed to an attempt to blow up the Na-
tional Capitol, has for some years been a college
professor, and he recently received a degree from
one of the great universities of the country. This
does not form an indictment against college pro-
fessors, but it does show that they are not all
immune from brain storms which develop from
egotism and self-centered consciences. Holt was
classified as an intellectual, a guide to youth in
intellectual discipline and development, and he
went out from the classroom to secure dynamite
to blow up the National Capitol. If his letter,
dated June 1, is genuine, he made his plans for
this dastardly work while he was considered a
thoroughly sane and safe teacher in the classroom
at Cornell.

The sensational development of his insanity
comes at a time when they are having a merry
row over in Philadelphia because the trustees of
the university failed to re-employ one of the pro-
fessors. This particular professor said that he
would rather see his son in hell than in the Epis-
copal Academy. His friends claim that he is en-
titled to his own views dictated by his conscience,
and that he was dropped because the trustees were
not willing that the truth should be taught in the
university. The quarrel has been taken up by the
preachers and denunciations of the trustees have
thundered from a number of pulpits for placing
limitations on free speech and padlocks on the
conscience of those whose mission is to teach the
truth of the land. All these assertions may be
true and yet not a serious indictment against those
who are responsible for the funds that support
the university. Free speech ought to be restrained
by common sense and common decency, and con-
science ought to be governed by some regard for
the rights and opinions of others, even when these
sensitive consciences belong to college profes-
sors.

This man Holt claims to be a native of a West-
ern State where there has been much of the same
kind of agitation and abuse of the legislature
which cut off some of the appropriations for the
State University and curtailed some of the ac-
tivities of the professors who assumed to super-
viser the legislation enacted by those elected by
the people to do that work. "Reform" had been
appropriated by the professors and when it be-
came too expensive for the tax payers there was
a revolt against the intellectual over-lord of the
State. There has been the same kind of abuse
of the politicians in Wisconsin as in Philadelphia,
but the people appear to have sustained the legisla-
ture.

Neither Holt nor college professors anywhere
hold a monopoly on the exaggeration of the doc-
trine of free speech and the dictates of con-
science. It has been the sheet anchor of popu-
lar lecturers and reformers in recent years. They
have gone about the country preaching against
wealth, business, social customs and all old estab-
lished usages, and they have exercised such free-
dom of speech as sent to the gallows the men
who inspired the bomb throwing in the Hay-
market of Chicago twenty-five years ago. But
these modern preachers of discontent have been
called intellectuals and have been tolerated. They
have laid down moral laws which were their own
inventions, have assumed to fix moral standards
for the whole people, placed limitations on busi-
ness and property, and arraigned as immoral and
corrupt men in public place and those who have
the confidence of their fellows in business who
do not conform to the dictates of the sensitive
consciences of these intellectual leaders.

If common sense aided by the saving sense
of humor were not the common inheritance of
the American people, this much boasted freedom
of speech guided by conscience, without regard
to the quality of conscience, would soon lead to
demoralization and anarchy. But the great
American public is capable of judging the sanity
and the honesty of a super-heated conscience
whether it reposes in the breast of an intellectual
reformer or in that of an ignoramus, and we go
along tolerating free speech even when we
know that it may result in short-circuiting the
mentality and the conscience of just such men
as Frank Holt, who though native born and a
teacher had a conscience which dictated murder
and the destruction of the National Capitol
which, crowned with the statue of Freedom, is
the emblem of liberty.

President Wilson recently said we in this
country do not operate in groups and he might
have added that we do not recognize classes, even
intellectuals who are above the legal restraints
which apply to the banker, the lawyer, the poli-
tician and the man who works on the street or
in the shop. This man Holt's insanity might
have only manifested itself in teaching such doc-
trines as he tried to carry out in horrible reality,
and there might have been raised a howl against
suppressing free speech in the classroom if the
trustees of Cornell had considered it their duty
to dispense with his services.

Possible Danger in Posters.

The mayor of New York has sought advice from
the corporation counsel as to his authority to re-
move expansive posters urging an embargo on the
exportation of arms from the United States to the
belligerent nations. These flaring posters, dis-
played in New York, Washington, Baltimore and
other cities, are adroitly worded, appealing to all
citizens, in the name of a so-called "Organization
of American Women for Strict Neutrality," to
"uphold the hands of the President in his noble
purpose to preserve peace." The origin of the pos-
ters has not been accurately determined, they hav-
ing been repudiated by well known women indi-
vidually and as representatives of organizations.

Since the deeds of Holt, the fanatic, the sug-
gestion has been made that the posters are cal-
culated to at least arouse bitter prejudice, if not
to inflame passion and inspire fanatics to deeds
of violence. The possibility that they may have
such effect is worthy of consideration by the au-
thorities of Washington where perhaps both
crimes were hatched in the disordered brain of
Holt. If there is any such danger the posters
should be promptly removed. Their origin is no
doubt misrepresented and there is a suggestion of
false pretence in their appeal. They are evidently
intended to impress the thoughtless with the idea
that the shipment of arms from this country is a
violation of neutrality and that the President is
opposed to it.

Germany, recognizing the right of the United
States to export war munitions, is naturally doing
everything in its power to prevent it. Miss Jane
Addams declared on her return from Europe:
"Foreign Secretary von Jagow told me that he

personally believed the United States was within
its rights in selling ammunition to the allies, but
it certainly creates a strong anti-American feeling
in Germany." Even were this right not well
established no propaganda with a tendency to
inflame the minds of dangerous fanatics should
be tolerated, especially in the Capital.

The Shadow.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

PART II.

(Concluded From Yesterday.)

SO I must speak for that Other Self in the
slums, my Shadow, the man I might have
been.

What could I say?

I went back to the beginning.

We had been alike, my Shadow and I. When
came the moment that we began to grow apart?

Surely it could not have come with the first
drops-drawn from our mothers' breasts.

Was it when the first sights and sounds broke
on our consciousness? Or did we grow, side by
side though far away, till our longings began to
assert themselves, our aspirations, our dreams.

Were his thwarted and stunted while mine
were fostered?

He must have gone to school in those early
years. All boys go to school. Certainly he must
have been doing just what I did.

But school isn't everything. There are the in-
fluences of the home, of the street.

He was living down there, my Shadow Boy, in
the slums.

Already they must have caught him.
shadows of that terrible thing the philosophers
and the social reformers call "environment."

Already they must have caught him.

Into the shadows he must go deeper, and deeper,
and deeper.

And now I feel as I were parting from my
Shadow Man. But how can I part from him? Is
he not going through life with me? So long as I
stay, he stays.

What did he do at the end of his brief school-
ing? Did he become one of the millions that
trudge wearily to work in the early morning and
tend a machine till nightfall?

How long did it take to make him forget his
early hopes and ambitions?

Perhaps he didn't forget. Perhaps at night
when he returned home he would try to lead the
life of the imagination.

Did it take him years to realize that he was in
the grip of fate?

Did he try to resist?

Perhaps he didn't even try.

Would I have tried under the same circumstan-
ces, worn out in body and brain? Certainly not.

Then I thought of his years of monotonous
labor, of treadmill routine, of underpay.

But these things seemed almost Paradise com-
pared with the times when there was a worse
monotony, idleness, when there was no work and
no pay.

The eyes of my Shadow told me there had been
many such times.

Suppose, on the other hand, my Shadow and I
had changed places.

Suppose it were he who had the chances.

He might have done more with them. He
might have done the things I had left undone, the
things I had only dreamed.

Perhaps, in the economy of things, here lies
the greatest waste. It may be it is I, who, in
some mysterious way, have cheated him out of
his birthright, it is I who should be in his place.

And the counterpart of you—think about him!
Ask yourself if you have done as well by your
chances as he might have done if they had been
his chances.

And if you are a woman, let your heart go out
to that Shadow in the slums. For terrible as
poverty is to a man it is far more terrible to a
woman. It may drive her into degradation worse
than death.

This thought you might keep in mind when you
are tempted to condemn the women of the streets.

Those women are Shadows of women as good
as you. And if Environment had been more mer-
ciful they might have been good women, too.

Shall we let them stay there, the Shadow
People? Shall we not lift a finger to help them
escape?

It seems a hopeless task. They are millions.
And each one of us is only one.

But if we would only work together how easy
the task would be.

If we will not help them to escape, there is
something else we can do.

We can help them to resist Environment.

And we can help to improve Environment for
them.

And, best of all, we can help them to help them-
selves.

And all these things we may do by forgetting,
for a moment, about ourselves and thinking of
just relation to that strange growth, called Society.

Already a mighty movement has begun among
the Shadow people. I recognize their claim on
one another. It asserts their claim on us.

And when they find that each of them has an
Other Self among us the claim will be all the
stronger.

But before that day comes why cannot we be
great enough to acknowledge the relation and to
live up to it in all its responsibilities, in all its
joys?

A Distressing Thought.

It is distressing to think what might happen
if the country were invaded by a foreign foe
while the larger part of the army was employed
preventing Gen. Huerta from going home.—New
York Sun.

German and Russian Losses.

One estimate places the Austro-German losses
since the Galician drive began at 750,000 men,
which is probably not excessive. The fighting
has been steadily in progress for eight weeks over
a wide front, and the sacrifices of the successful
army could not have been otherwise than enormous.
Probably the Russians have lost a great many
more troops, perhaps well over 1,000,000,
several hundred thousand of whom were captured.
With their vastly superior field guns, better or-
ganization and greater skill the Austro-Germans
must have inflicted terrible losses upon the enemy.
But in comparing losses it should be borne in
mind that Russia has men to spare while Ger-
many and Austria are thought to have passed
their numerical high point.—Brooklyn Standard
Union.

OUR COUNTRY— OUR PRESIDENT A History of the American People by WOODROW WILSON

THE MASTER MIND AT WORK.

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MEN thought for themselves in
Massachusetts, and Mr. Adams
was too astute a leader to
seem to force opinions upon them.

He knew a better and more certain
way.

He drew Mr. Hutchinson, the gov-
ernor, into controversy, and provoked
him to ungoverned heat in the ex-
pression of his views as to the paramount
authority of Parliament and the bound-
en duty of the colonists to submit
if they would not be accounted rebels.

He let heat in the governor gener-
ate heat in those who loved the lib-
erty of the colony; supplied patriots
with arguments, phrases, resolutions
of right and privilege; watchfully kept
the fire alive; forced those who were
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